

## Israel Continues Air Attacks on Lebanon Targets

TEL AVIV, June 19 (AP).—Israeli planes bombed suspected Arab guerrilla encampments in southern Lebanon today for the second day in a row and the third time since President Nixon ended his Middle East peace mission yesterday.

The air strikes indicated a resumption in the war against Arab terrorists which was suspended during Mr. Nixon's tour—apparently to avoid embarrassing Mr. Nixon. The bombers concentrated on a rugged area of Lebanon called Fatahland by the Israelis because the region is reportedly dominated by the largest of the guerrilla groups.

### Wilson Loses Major Vote In Parliament

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government today suffered its first major parliamentary defeat since taking office in March.

The Conservative party was joined by the Liberals, Scottish Nationalists and a scattering of smaller groups to defeat the government, 208-209, on a bill authorizing a government plan to hand back £10 million taken from labor unions because they refused to register under the previous Conservative government's Industrial Relations Act.

Political observers said they doubted that Mr. Wilson would resign and call for new elections on this issue immediately. But it marked the opening shots in a Conservative campaign to harass the government.

### Top Woman In Russia Is Losing Post

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 19 (UPI).—Yekaterina Furtsava, Soviet Minister of Culture and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union, has lost her seat in the Supreme Soviet, a signal that she will probably lose her other titles too.

Western analysts and Soviet sources agreed that Mrs. Furtsava would probably be replaced as minister of culture soon. Every other minister of the Soviet government retained his place in the Supreme Soviet elected Sunday.

Final results of these elections were published today. The list of results was also the first published list of all candidates, who are handpicked by the regime and run unopposed. Publication of this list showed that Mrs. Furtsava had not been a candidate for a Supreme Soviet seat.

According to the official tally, 99.79 percent of the voters—who represented 99.99 percent of eligible voters—voted for the proposed candidates.

Mr. indeed, Mrs. Furtsava's political career is over, an initial stage in Soviet politics has ended. At one time, she reached the highest level—membership in the Politburo (then called the Presidium) of the Communist party. As a protégée of Nikita Khrushchev, she held a place in that body from 1957 to 1961.

Mrs. Furtsava, 64, has been a controversial minister of culture since 1960, a period in which control on Soviet artists, writers, and composers was tightened.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Despite billions of dollars poured into ever-expanding food programs, "five years after President Nixon's promise to end hunger in America... the nation's needy are hungrier and poorer."

That conclusion is made in a 169-page report packed with statistics. It was written by a panel of 26 experts who included nutritionists, government officials, economists and poor people.

The report claims that even though spending for federal food programs jumped from \$1.8 billion in fiscal year 1970 to \$5.1 billion in fiscal 1974, and participation rates in most programs increased,

[There were no reports of casualties in today's dawn attack, United Press International reported from Beirut. Press reports said one guerrilla was killed and several wounded and at least four Lebanese civilians, including a child, wounded in yesterday's raids.]

**Retaliatory Raids**

Today's raid and the two strikes yesterday were clearly in retaliation for a terrorist mission on Kibbutz Shamir, six days ago, when four guerrillas killed two Israelis and a New Zealand volunteer before being gunned down by civilian defenders.

[Also in Beirut, the Lebanese cabinet discussed the raids and Israel's "continuous aggressions" against southern Lebanese villages at a three-hour meeting today, Radio Lebanon said, UPI reported.]

[The weekly cabinet session, held at the Beiteddin summer resort palace of President Suleiman Frangieh, ordered Premier Takiyeddin Solh to undertake "urgent and necessary" contacts to tackle the situation, the radio said.]

"We will strike at the guerrillas wherever they are—at their bases and in the headquarters," said Information Minister Aharon Yariv, a former intelligence chief and government adviser on the war against terrorism.

**Held Off Attack**

Mr. Yariv said President Nixon's presence in the area "was a factor" in Israel's decision not to retaliate immediately for the Shamir attack. But Israel's policy of reprisals remained unchanged, he told a news conference several hours after Mr. Nixon's arrival in Israel Sunday.

The Palestinian guerrilla organizations have announced they intend to step up terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian targets to sabotage the American peace initiative that has quieted Israel's military fronts with Egypt and Syria.

Since April 11, Arab terror squads have struck three times, killing 49 Israelis—including 31 children. All but three of the dead were civilians.

The Israelis have killed 25 Arab infiltrators, including the attackers in Kibbutz Shamir on April 11, in Masluf on May 15 and in Shamir, and have prevented other civilian massacres by guerrillas.

**Arafat: 'Nixon Intervened'**

DAMASCUS, June 19 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat said today that President Nixon committed a "flagrant intervention" in the domestic affairs of Arab countries by urging them to restrain guerrilla activities from their territories against Israel.

Mr. Arafat was commenting on a section of the Israeli-U.S. communiqué issued on Monday at the end of Mr. Nixon's visit. The communiqué spoke of the duty of every state to "refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another state."

Mr. Arafat said that the Israeli-U.S. communiqué was "a clear attempt to restrain guerrilla activities from their territories against Israel."

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Under the government's food stamp program, poor families can buy coupons from welfare agencies, paying an amount that depends on their monthly net income. The coupons may be exchanged in many grocery stores for specified items of food. In practice, the families actually pay a small fraction of the face-value of the food coupons.

The federal government, in effect, subsidizes their purchase of food. Federal outlays for food stamps are expected to rise to \$2.9 billion in fiscal 1975, which begins July 1, compared with \$2.7 billion in fiscal 1974.



CELEBRATING—NATO ministers toast their new declaration in Ottawa yesterday. From left are Henry Kissinger of the United States, Jean Sauvagnargues of France,

Hans Genscher of West Germany, James Callaghan of Britain and Joseph Luns, the organization's secretary general. The declaration will be signed in Brussels.

## Nixon Home After Seeing Spinola in Azores

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—President Nixon returned to a warm White House welcoming ceremony today after what he called "a very long and arduous trip" and "the beginning of a journey we hope is to a lasting peace."

Responding to a restrained but enthusiastic greeting by members of his official family and others, the President said that his five-nation Middle East tour had convinced him that there now was among the millions living in those lands "a trust for America, respect for America and admiration for America."

"We must not let these people down," Mr. Nixon said. "We must help. Waging peace is in fact more difficult than waging war, but the rewards are infinitely greater. Let us be worthy of the hopes and trust of millions of people that most of us will never meet."

**Two-Hour Meeting**

As the presidential jet, Spirit of '76, took off from Lajes Air Base in the Azores this afternoon, following a two-hour meeting between Mr. Nixon and Portugal's leader, Gen. Antonio de Spínola, Mr. Nixon said in a statement that his preoccupation for the last six days had been the Mideast.

He said today's meeting with Gen. Spínola, however, was "a valuable reminder that the challenges of peace are not isolated to any single area of the world."

Mr. Nixon said that he told Gen. Spínola of the United States' "irreversible commitment to continuing an active, constructive role" in the Middle East.

"But now as we return to the United States," his statement continued, "we will refocus our attention on two other crucial areas of the world: Europe and the Soviet Union."

He referred to his visit to Brussels next week to sign a declaration of principles with the NATO allies, before going on to Moscow for summit talks with Soviet leaders.

"Both of these visits are an essential part of our continuing efforts to reduce tensions around the world and to solve problems through negotiation, not confrontation," the President said.

A major topic of his discussions with the Portuguese President, Mr. Nixon said, "was the importance that the United States attaches to Portugal's contribution to NATO and to Western security."

His statement did not directly mention economic aid to the liberal regime in Lisbon, although Mr. Nixon said Gen. Spínola "told me in the most convincing terms of the desires of Portugal

for even stronger and closer ties with the United States."

In his farewell remarks before leaving the Azores, a Portuguese possession on which the United States has an air base, Mr. Nixon said he and his wife, Pat, had been "in good luck" in their quest for peace.

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## NATO Declares Policy Aimed at Revitalizing Tie

By David Haworth

OTTAWA, June 19 (UPI).—NATO foreign ministers today formally adopted the Declaration of Atlantic Relations at the concluding session here of the alliance's two-day 25th-anniversary meeting, which was intended to revitalize the principles underlying the 15-state organization.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a press conference that agreement on the declaration had come at the end of "extraordinarily good and constructive discussions." He spoke of the "United States' great satisfaction" at the outcome of the talks.

Mr. Kissinger made it clear, however, that the United States reserves the right to take prompt military action of its own when there is an emergency.

"We have to distinguish between consultation and emergency situations," he said. "It is conceivable that emergencies would arise in which the United States has to act. It would be irresponsible to believe that this could not happen, but those occasions will, I hope, be very rare."

The declaration concluded 14 months of strenuous bargaining within the alliance, bargaining which Mr. Kissinger launched last year when he called for a "Year of Europe."

The Ottawa Declaration—as it is to be known—reaffirms that NATO's common defense is "one and indivisible." It pledges that the "continued presence of Canadian and substantial U.S. forces in Europe plays an irreplaceable role in the defense of North America as well as of Europe."

It says also that the allies wish to preserve their essential security relationship should be supported by "harmonious political and economic relations."

**European Force Level**

The United States, the declaration goes on, reaffirms its determination not to accept any situation which would expose its allies to political or military pressure likely to deprive them of their freedom, and states its resolve, together with its allies, to maintain forces in Europe at the level required to sustain the credibility of the strategy of deterrence and to maintain the capacity to defend the North Atlantic area should deterrence fail.

On the political aspects of the alliance, the declaration recognizes that further progress toward unity, which member states of the European Economic Community are determined to make, should in due course have a beneficial effect on the contribution to the common defense of the alliance of those countries which belong to the community.

In a key passage on consultation among the allies—a paragraph which proved so difficult to draft that at one stage in the declaration's preparation the whole undertaking was threatened—the document says the allies are firmly resolved to keep each other informed and to strengthen the practice of "frank and timely" consultations between themselves.

**Other Areas**

The declaration explicitly states that NATO's common interests could be affected by events in areas of the world outside the alliance's strict frontiers. This is an oblique reference to the Middle East situation, and the possible Soviet naval threat to the sea lanes which are vital to the alliance.

Mr. Kissinger said, with reference to the worldwide military alert called by the United States when the Middle East conflict broke out last October, that the other allies should be grateful the United States took (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Replies to Criticism

## Jaworski Defends Plea-Bargaining Policy

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—Leon Jaworski, responding to the first serious public criticism in his seven months as special Watergate prosecutor, yesterday defended plea-bargaining as a fair, legal and necessary way to prosecute persons charged in Watergate criminal cases.

Mr. Jaworski also defended the results of the bargains the prosecution negotiated—the guilty pleas of former Nixon re-election campaign aides or White House officials.

He flatly rejected "what were hearing, that the accused are getting off too lightly."

"That's not the case at all," he said.

Mr. Jaworski, in an interview in his closely guarded office, refrained from discussing specifically the individual cases that the prosecution has handled, on the ground that some of them were still before the courts and that he was under a court-imposed "gag" rule.

Instead, he explained his general policy, and sought to justify



Leon Jaworski

it by citing the law, the guidelines adopted by the American Bar Association and the public record of the prosecution's work.

The public record shows, as he pointed out, that many defendants—all of those who plea-bargained, in fact, with the exception of former attorney general Richard Kleindienst, and the defendants in the cases involving illegal corporate contributions to election campaigns—had pleaded guilty to felonies that were punishable by up to five years and in one case 10 years in prison.

Mr. Jaworski made his comments in response to recent newspaper editorials, magazine articles and public comments by some lawyers, all questioning the plea-bargaining policies of the prosecution.

The questioning was touched off to a great degree by Kleindienst, first by a bargaining in which the former attorney general pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor, and then by a plea-bargain (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



## Take Over Radio Network

## Portuguese Armed Forces Tighten Control Over Media

LISBON, June 19 (NYT).—The Portuguese armed forces tightened their grip over the news media today by assuming full control over the state-run radio network.

The appointment of officers to run radio programming, technical and administrative services with overall military direction followed a take-over Friday of the television services, for which the military also has the basic responsibility.

A seven-man military committee is soon to be formed to supervise the press, radio, television, cinema and theater.

The assumption of direct command and supervision in the communications field made evident the continuing role of the movement of young officers that overthrew the old dictatorship on April 25. The military group had nominally withdrawn three weeks after the coup in favor of a provisional civilian government under Gen. Antonio de Spínola as president of the republic.

Since then, there have been indications of military discontent with the way in which the government has confronted tough political and economic problems. Notable examples are the continuing war in the three Portuguese territories in Africa and the deteriorating economic situation characterized by strikes, inflation and a business slowdown.

## Postal Strike in 3d Day

A strike by government postal workers that has affected the mails and telecommunications is in its third day. No agreement was in sight on the workers' demands for higher pay and shorter hours, demands which the gov-

## Ethiopia Will Probe Grain-Fraud Report

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 19 (Reuters).—A government commission will investigate allegations that grain sent here for drought relief was re-exported to Yemen, the national radio said today.

It said Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen ordered the commission to be set up following reports that 1,800 tons of grain, unloaded at the port of Djibouti in the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, was later re-exported from there to Hodeida in Yemen.

ernment said it was unable to meet.

Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos met with various ministers and military leaders to discuss placing the postal workers under military law. The Communist party, continuing its policy of full support for the armed forces and for the government, denounced the strike. Avelino Pacheco Gonçalves, a Communist, is the minister of labor.

The apparent impasse in peace negotiations with the liberation movements in the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea are another divisive point.

Gen. Spínola said after his meeting with President Nixon in the Azores today that they had agreed on the principle of self-determination, the solution that Portugal has proposed for ending the fighting.

American support for such self-determination, however, was not regarded by observers here as likely to influence the liberation movements, whose leaders seek independence immediately.

## Soares Denies Rift

OTTAWA, June 19 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares of Portugal yesterday in effect denied reports that there were unbridgeable differences between him and President Spínola.

Asked about the reports, Mr. Soares said at a press conference that Portugal now has a coalition government "with a common program, respected by all elements in the government, by the armed forces and by President Spínola."

Portugal now being a democratic country, with the coalition consisting of Socialists, liberals and Communists, "it is only too natural that some are to the left, others to the right and again others in the center on certain issues," Mr. Soares said.

But he stressed that "there are no differences between the government and Spínola. The President did not retreat from his earlier position on decolonization."

## Berlin-Lisbon Ties

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—East Germany and Portugal have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the official East German press agency ADN reported today.



LOW-PRICE PROTEST—Farmers of France's Brittany region yesterday dropped some 20 tons of artichokes in the courtyard of the administrative center at Morlaix. They were protesting the low prices they get for their produce.

## Woman Minister of Culture Loses Supreme Soviet Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

Theaters and film makers have steadily tightened. By reputation, she is a heavy drinker and crude talker, though in many trips abroad she has conveyed a gentle image.

The first sign that she was in trouble came this spring, when she was forced to pay more than 60,000 rubles (about \$80,000) to the state as reimbursement for work done by a state construction agency on her dacha outside Moscow.

According to credible sources, Mrs. Furtseva built the big dacha with the help of one of Moscow's biggest construction trusts. The director of the organization, it is said, was awarded an important state prize when Mrs. Furtseva was first secretary of the Moscow City Communist party in the mid-1950s, and has since felt indebted to her.

She paid 50,000 rubles (\$64,000) for the dacha, although its real cost was 110,000 rubles (\$146,000) or more, according to these sources. Even for 50,000 rubles, no ordinary citizen could get a state construction agency to build him a dacha. This privilege is reserved for important citizens.

The Central Committee decided that Mrs. Furtseva should reimburse the state. The very next day, it is said, she paid back 60,000 or more rubles in cash.

The Central Committee also reprimanded Mrs. Furtseva, according to unofficial reports circulating here.

Soviet sources said that it was extremely unlikely that she could have been humiliated and punished in this fashion if she had not already fallen out of official favor. The dacha incident, these sources said, was probably a symbol, not a source of her difficulties.

Perhaps because of her close identification with Mr. Khrushchev, who was ousted in 1964, rumors of Mrs. Furtseva's imminent dismissal have been circulating in Moscow for years. Asked about rumors concerning the dacha incident at a press conference last month, she refused to reply and quickly ended the meeting.

She is married to N.P. Firyulin, a deputy minister of foreign affairs. She is the only woman in the Soviet Council of Ministers, and one of a handful in the party Central Committee.

## Paris Raises Benefits for Lowest Paid

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—France's new cabinet today increased minimum wages and social-welfare benefits for millions of low-income families to allow them to catch up with inflation.

The measures, endorsed formally at the weekly cabinet meeting, were the first part of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's pledge before his May 19 election, that he would give foremost attention to improving the condition of underprivileged citizens.

Follow-up Measures Government spokesman André Rossi said at a news conference that the increase of social-welfare benefits will be followed soon by legislation concerning job security, improvement of working and living conditions and increasing the responsibility of workers in their places of employment.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that the measures include:

• A 7.5 percent increase in the minimum wage—from 595 francs (\$1.20) to 640 francs (\$1.30) an hour or to the equivalent of 1,213 francs (\$247) a month, figured on France's average work week of 43 hours.

• A 21 percent increase in the guaranteed minimum allowance for aged persons—from 5,200 francs (\$1,061) to 6,300 francs (\$1,265) a year.

• A 12.2 percent increase in government subsidies to families with many children.

In a television talk to the nation tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that these increases were not enough, but "I think that these decisions—taken at this time—concerning the aged and the minimum wage, correspond to what is possible in France in 1974."

Mr. Chirac has sent a letter to the 800,000-member National Employers' Council and to all major labor unions asking for advice on various measures to improve the condition of the lower-income population and to basically change social relations, officials said.

Today's steps were the second major domestic policy move since the President's election last month. Last week, the government decided to raise corporation and income taxes, cut back budget expenditure and tighten credit.

Kissinger, Giscard to Meet Paris, June 19 (AP).—The Elysée Palace announced today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would stop in Paris early next month to confer with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. No date was announced.

New Ombudsman Named PARIS, June 19 (AP).—The cabinet today appointed Aimé Paquet, a former minister, to become the country's new Ombudsman.

He will replace former Premier Antoine Pinay, who resigned last month to back Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election.

German Police Free Jordanian Student HEIDELBERG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI).—West German police today released Jordanian student Riad Shurayb, 22, arrested last week on suspicion of belonging to a Palestinian terrorist group.

Mr. Shurayb was arrested in Saarbrücken on charges of plotting to blow up the Israeli Embassy in Bonn and one of the nine World Cup soccer championship stadiums in West Germany, his lawyer said.

The attorney added that the security service informer who made the original allegations withdrew his statement.

## Politics Triumphs Over Ecology

## Bonn Defies East, Will Open Berlin Agency

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, June 19.—With a rare show of unanimity, the West German parliament today voted to set up the Federal Environmental Office in West Berlin even though this could hamper East-West cooperation against pollution.

The move was a demonstration of political pressures in putting the question of strengthening ties between West Berlin and West Germany above the question of the effectiveness of such an office. The East Germans and the Russians have threatened to refuse all cooperation with West Germany in environmental matters if the office is established in West Berlin.

The West Germans also acted, in the words of a Western diplomat, after "twisting the arms" of their three allies responsible for West Berlin's sovereignty, the United States, Britain and France. The French in particular had strong reservations about the legality of setting up the office in West Berlin, and the two others questioned its propriety.

The problem is the four-power Berlin Agreement, which the three Western nations and the Soviet Union signed three years ago. It states flatly that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic, but equally it says that there is nothing against strengthening the ties between West Germany and West Berlin.

The Eastern powers have insisted that this means that no federal institutions should be added to those already in West Berlin. In the end, the three Western powers went along with Bonn rather than raise a legal fuss about the matter.

In practical terms, however, the decision to put the office in West Berlin could have damaging effects. Aside from fighting pollution in West Germany, the office would be responsible for international cooperation, notably in cutting down the pollution of the Baltic Sea by East Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union among other countries.

If East Germany and Russia pursue their threats, the establishment of the environmental office in West Berlin will seriously hamper international efforts to clean up this part of the world—not only the Baltic but also East German rivers, notably the Elbe, which flows through West Germany on its way to the North Sea.

The idea of putting the office in West Berlin was first suggested by former minister Egon Bahr, who was former Chancellor Willy Brandt's chief aide in East-West negotiations. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats started having second thoughts when the protests began something that Mr. Bahr apparently felt would not happen.

In fact, the government appeared ready to shelve the whole subject until after the summer parliamentary vacation. It took an urgent appeal from Klaus Schuetz, the Social Democratic mayor of West Berlin, plus

pressure to give up or give in. The three little concessions which the Russians have quietly made in the last 10 days are illustrative of how far apart things still are. Two are in the field of human contacts and one came in the committee which is dealing with measures to ease the military confrontation in Europe.

Human Contacts On human contacts—the so-called "basket three" of the conference—the Russians have agreed that they will now permit their citizens to subscribe through the mails to Western publications, and they also agreed that they would not levy any extortionate special exit taxes on Russians emigrating from their native land.

These are steps in the right direction, but as one Western diplomat quickly pointed out, mail subscriptions to Western publications are the easiest of all means of distribution to observe and control. It is still a long way from open newsstand distribution

charges of a sellout by the opposition to change the government's mind and get the issue before the house in its last week before the recess.

An added factor in spurring the government to action was the controversy this year surrounding the anniversary of the anti-Russian uprising in East Germany on June 17, 1953. The gov-

ernment wanted to cancel the holiday but the opposition threatened to boycott parliament and hold a symbolic commemorative meeting in Berlin.

To avoid this the government agreed not to have a parliamentary session and the opposition was saved the embarrassment of a walkout.

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## News Analysis

## Russia Grants 3 Minor Points At European Security Parley

By Don Cook

GENEVA, June 19.—In obvious diplomatic preparation for President Nixon's Moscow visit, the Soviet Union has offered three minor concessions to the West to try to put some appearance of motion into the deadlocked European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The Russians have also sent out diplomatic messages to most if not all the other 34 countries taking part in the conference, proposing that deputy foreign ministers be sent to Geneva to speed up the negotiations. About a week ago, but the reaction in European capitals has been almost universally one of cool silence. The problem, as Western diplomats see it, is not the level of the negotiators but the level of what the Russians are prepared to offer.

However, diplomats here expect that the Russians will now be putting pressure on Mr. Nixon directly in Moscow next week to try to get U.S. agreement to upgrading the political level of the negotiations. They also speculate that the Russians will ask the President to agree to fixing some target date, such as Sept. 1, for winding up this phase of the conference in preparation for a grand finale in Helsinki—which the Russians want to see take place at the summit level.

Resentment Fanned But as simple as these moves might seem to be, they will certainly cause resentment and trouble with the West Europeans if they do emerge from the Moscow summit. The fact is that the West Europeans and even some of the nonaligned countries represented here are now taking a much tougher attitude toward the security conference than seems to prevail in either Washington or Moscow. Most of the European delegations are quite prepared to see the whole affair drift off into diplomatic oblivion rather than find themselves forced or asked to sign an agreement with the Russians which does not meet at least minimal Western demands for improvement in human contacts between the West and the Communist bloc.

A strong diplomatic weapon against the Russians is the Western readiness to sit them out. But if a deadline is fixed, then the West will be under pressure to give up or give in.

The three little concessions which the Russians have quietly made in the last 10 days are illustrative of how far apart things still are. Two are in the field of human contacts and one came in the committee which is dealing with measures to ease the military confrontation in Europe.

Human Contacts On human contacts—the so-called "basket three" of the conference—the Russians have agreed that they will now permit their citizens to subscribe through the mails to Western publications, and they also agreed that they would not levy any extortionate special exit taxes on Russians emigrating from their native land.

These are steps in the right direction, but as one Western diplomat quickly pointed out, mail subscriptions to Western publications are the easiest of all means of distribution to observe and control. It is still a long way from open newsstand distribution

charges of a sellout by the opposition to change the government's mind and get the issue before the house in its last week before the recess.

An added factor in spurring the government to action was the controversy this year surrounding the anniversary of the anti-Russian uprising in East Germany on June 17, 1953. The gov-

ernment wanted to cancel the holiday but the opposition threatened to boycott parliament and hold a symbolic commemorative meeting in Berlin.

To avoid this the government agreed not to have a parliamentary session and the opposition was saved the embarrassment of a walkout.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Charges of Hypocrisy Traded

## French Cardinal's Death Is Cause Célèbre

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 19 (WP).—Jean Cardinal Daniélou, often in the limelight during his lifetime, has become the subject of great curiosity since he died May 30.

In fact, the circumstances of his death, at age 69, have kept Roman Catholic and anti-clerical Frenchmen exchanging charges of hypocrisy.

The debate has turned on charges that the cardinal did not die either in the street or in the stairway of No. 56 Rue Dulong, as he was reported to have done, but in the Paris daily press was reported by Le Canard Enchaîné, a journal of political satire and anticlericalism. The weekly told its readers on May 29 that the cardinal had expired at No. 56 in the fifth-floor apartment of Mme. Santoni, a 24-year-old blonde hair girl whose husband is in jail for pimping.

Only the cause of death—

burst blood vessel—was not in question. The girl soon disappeared, but not before it was established that the cardinal had a large sum of money on his person and that his last visit had not been his first.

Church Was Silent For weeks the church said nothing which could explain the discrepancies surrounding the death of the cardinal, who was an intimate friend of Pope Paul, a member of the French Academy and an author of many highly regarded books.

The first sign of some doubts in the church hierarchy came from Cardinal Garrone, who delivered Cardinal Daniélou's eulogy in Rome. After praising him, Cardinal Garrone noted, "God grant us pardon. Our existence cannot fail to include an element of weakness and shadow."

Last week, the newspaper

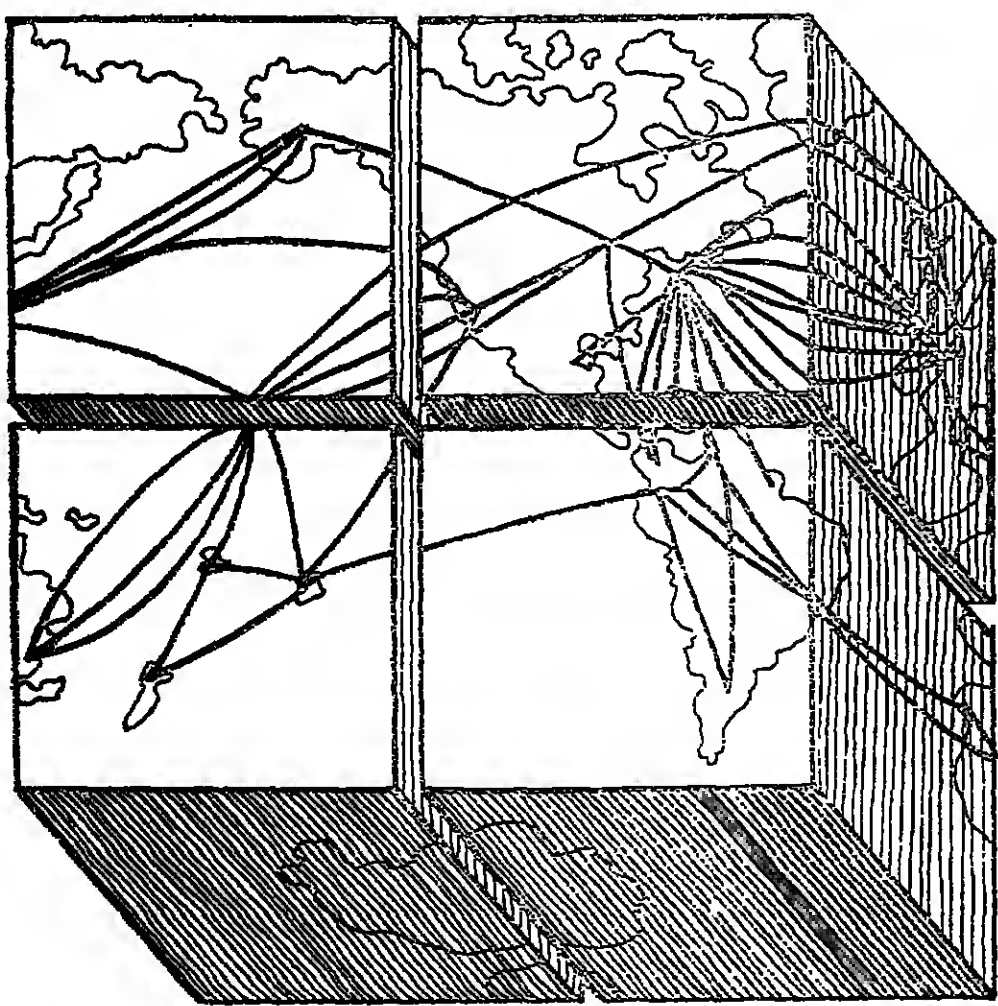
Minute suggested that the cardinal was acting as a go-between for a well-known personality not otherwise identified, who apparently was being blackmail. At least that was the inference drawn from the fact that the cardinal was carrying a large sum of money when he died.

The Frenchman We Know Only on Friday did the secularist of the French Spéciale issue a statement. It exposed the truth as "the person we knew."

The Catholic newspaper Croix wrote that "whatever truth is, we Christians will tell each of us is a sinner."

Le Canard Enchaîné, in current issue, denied charges of other newspapers suggesting it had transgressed good taste in the "cardinal's right to privacy."

It argued that Cardinal Daniélou, by virtue of his professional activities, was a public figure.



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## National Hero Sees Himself a Fool

## Japanese Now Regrets Hiding 30 Years as Soldier in Jungle

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 19 (NYT).—Three months ago, Lt. Hiroo Onoda of the Imperial Japanese Army returned to Japan after hiding in a Philippine jungle for 30 years. He said he had stayed here because he thought of

"nothing but accomplishing my duty."

Today, Mr. Onoda has told close associates, he thinks he was a fool.

The former intelligence and guerrilla officer, ordered to remain on Lubang Island when the Japanese withdrew toward the end of World War II, has said he realizes now that his sacrifice was meaningless.

Mr. Onoda, who was greeted with an outpouring of national pride and emotion when he came home, said he has pondered his primitive life in the jungle and the modern life of Japan since he got back. He has concluded, "What a fool I was," according to persons who have talked with him at length.

But the Japanese have made him into a national hero, admiring his sense of dedication, his obedience and loyalty, and his resolve to survive.

## Writing a Book

Mr. Onoda declined to be interviewed directly because he is completing a 12-part magazine series and a book on his experiences. He has given a publisher here exclusive rights to his story.

The 52-year-old former soldier signed a \$180,000 contract for his memoirs shortly after his triumphal return. The publishers have spent the last few months draining Mr. Onoda's memory for two ghost writers to spin into the magazine articles and the book.

Mr. Onoda took a break yesterday, however, to meet with Arsenio Villaroza, governor of the Philippine state of West Mindanao, which includes Lubang Island. Mr. Villaroza is here at the invitation of the Japanese government.

The governor, who last saw Mr. Onoda when he left the Philippines in March, said he "was a little bit more relaxed this time."

"He was not so cautious or suspicious and was more composed," Mr. Villaroza said. "He seems to be enjoying civilian life."

Mr. Villaroza said he had tried during a two-hour conversation to verify whether the former lieutenant had committed atrocities that have been charged to him. Mr. Onoda and two enlisted men who died in skirmishes with Philippine troops were said to have killed about 30 persons over the years.

## Translator Talks

The governor said, however, that the interpreter furnished by the Japanese government had declined to translate the questions to Mr. Onoda.

Mr. Villaroza also said that Mr. Onoda might not have committed the murders since there was some reason to believe that Filipinos from Luzon, the main island, had gone to Lubang to rustle cattle. He said they may have sought to have blame for their crimes fall on Mr. Onoda and his men.

Mr. Onoda's associates said that he was slowly but steadily adjusting to modern life. Mr. Onoda has said that life in Japan today is worse than the prewar life he knew, but he has conceded that he needs more time to form a definitive idea about this.

## Escaped Gorilla Mauls 2 in West Germany

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI).—A six-foot gorilla escaped from the local zoo yesterday and injured two people before it was shot down by police with machine guns.

The 450-pound ape jumped a six-foot fence around an electrical power plant and mauled two electricians.

## Evidence Bears on Cover-Up

## Panel Told Nixon Decided Early to Fire Cox

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT).—The House Judiciary Committee given evidence that President Nixon decided to remove Archibald Cox as special Watergate prosecutor about 10 days before actual Oct. 20 firing.

Members of the panel, which began meeting in closed session for the past month to consider evidence that could lead to the impeachment of Mr. Nixon, told newsmen that an affidavit from former Attorney General Elliot Richardson quipped Nixon as saying, "Now we get rid of Cox" soon after Oct. 10 resignation of Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Mr. Cox was fired after a series of orders from Mr. Nixon to all attempts to obtain subpoenaed White House tapes and documents. Mr. Richardson and chief deputy, William French, resigned at the same time her than carry out the President's demand that they oust the special prosecutor.

The firing of Mr. Cox brought a storm of public condemnation that led to the firing of eight impeachment resolutions in the House and ultimately to the House's impeachment inquiry. The timing of the President's action to oust the special prosecutor is important in that it could help to show whether the firing came as a natural consequence of Mr. Cox's refusal to accept a presidential order, or whether the White House planned the incident in advance by giving

the special prosecutor an order it knew he would not obey, so as to provide an excuse to fire him. If the latter were true, the action could amount to obstruction of justice and could be considered part of the Watergate cover-up.

The Judiciary Committee received the affidavit as it moved to wind up the Watergate phase of its probe. It will move on to other areas of inquiry next week, and Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., hopes the entire investigation can be concluded by the middle of July.

## Aide Assails Leaks

Meanwhile, presidential speechwriter Patrick Buchanan joined the growing chorus of White House aides in denouncing news leaks from the committee and demanded that any staff members found to have provided the secret material be promptly fired.

He demanded that any committee staff members found to have provided secret material be fired. Mr. Buchanan also challenged the news media to find the sources of the leaks. He charged that the "process of selective leaks to publications unsympathetic to the administration is taking on the character of a systematic campaign to tear down the reputation of the President, the secretary of state, the President's men and some individuals under indictment."

On Capitol Hill, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said he was "disturbed, and in a sense depressed, by the



RACING, AFTER A FASHION—Part of the scene at Britain's Royal Ascot Week is in the stands and styles worn by horse fanciers. Here, a woman wears a two-tone, floor-length fur coat and high-rise hat to match as she walks with a more conservatively dressed fan.

## Jaworski Defends His Policy, Record on Plea-Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

meanor of failing to testify and withholding information and then by the sentence of a suspended 30-day jail term that he received.

## Broad Discretion

Underlying the dispute about the Watergate dispositions are three basic facts about the judicial system: first, that plea-bargaining is a legal device and a major part of the justice system; second, that prosecutors have broad discretion in deciding whom and how to prosecute, and third, that judges have wide discretion in sentencing, which results in disparity in sentences.

Mr. Jaworski has been criticized, for instance, for the fact that some of the defendants who have pleaded guilty have received relatively light sentences while defendants who have gone to trial, such as the original Watergate burglars, have been given long sentences.

Yet the actual bargaining with the Watergate defendants was legal as the law now stands; the sentences, as Mr. Jaworski points out, were imposed by judges who could have imposed heavier sentences.

The American Bar Association, moreover, of which Mr. Jaworski was once president, and many other organizations have repeatedly urged that judges use probation rather than imprisonment whenever possible and that prison terms, when imposed, be as brief as possible. The ABA suggests five years as the maximum in nearly all cases.

However, although judges have sole power to sentence defendants, the prosecution, in deciding on the charge to file against the client, is in effect setting the maximum term a judge can impose.

The Watergate prosecution has allowed a number of defendants to plead to a single count each of a crime punishable by a maximum of five years. Some of those could have been prosecuted for

charges punishable by many more years in prison.

The charge to which Kleindienst pleaded was punishable by a maximum of one year.

## Senators See Gaps in Data On Kissinger

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee requested additional documents from the Justice Department yesterday for its new review of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's involvement in governmental wiretapping.

Committee members said the issue for them is not the wiretapping as such, but whether the committee would have confirmed Mr. Kissinger last September on all the information now available.

Chairman William Fulbright, D-Ark., told newsmen that "there are what appear to be gaps" in the information obtained so far, although he said the Justice Department has been cooperative. A Justice Department spokesman said the new request for information is "under consideration."

Committee sources said "a thorough" inquiry is intended, "without any deadline."

Would Step Aside

It was learned that in yesterday's closed committee meeting Sen. Fulbright offered to step aside from the renewed inquiry, out of irritation over a proposed Senate resolution last week halting Mr. Kissinger's integrity and veracity before the new wiretapping review even begins.

Several members of the committee who had signed the laudatory Kissinger resolution offered yesterday to withdraw their names from it, and induced Sen. Fulbright to pursue the new inquiry.

Sen. Fulbright, who also has been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Kissinger, said the committee has agreed unanimously to pursue the new investigation, and it is imperative to determine whether Mr. Kissinger told the "full truth" during his confirmation hearings, about the wiretaps.

Mr. Kissinger said then that he did not "initiate" the wiretapping of government officials and newsmen between 1969 and 1971, but only supplied names for a national security investigation ordered by President Nixon. However, memoranda from the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, memoranda recently supplied to the House Judiciary Committee, portray Mr. Kissinger as a prime mover in the wiretapping. Mr. Kissinger bitterly protested this, noting that same information was examined in private by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September when it cleared his confirmation.

In response to Sen. Ervin's continued insisting that he had not looked hard enough for such evidence, Mr. Petersen conceded: "If you mean we accepted the lies all those people told, I guess we did. We were smothered."

He added that although he had "suspensions" all along that the case went higher than the original Watergate burglars, he could not prove this or shake the testimony of Mr. Nixon's campaign officials.

In another Watergate-related action, a federal judge refused to make public secret FBI files relating to wiretaps on 17 persons, part of a 1969-71 White House effort to stop leaks of information.

## Senate Unit Gets Somber Data On Plight of Hungry in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

about poverty in the United States.

It comes at a time when there is a worldwide shortage of food with threats of famine in India and Africa. Once-huge domestic food stockpiles are reduced nearly to zero, and such basic agricultural aids as fertilizer have grown enormously expensive—when they are obtainable.

One of the major arguments being made to the committee, however, is that America's hunger problem is not a lack of food at all, but a lack of income.

There is plenty of food in grocery stores, the argument goes, but the poor don't have enough money to buy an adequate diet and still pay for other necessities such as shelter, heat, medical care and transportation to and from work.

If the committee agrees with that conclusion at the end of

its three days of hearing, some-thing about it promises to be even more politically ticklish than pumping additional money into welfare and food stamp programs.

One working paper in the report notes:

"In a nation in which the wealthiest 1 percent possess more than eight times the wealth of the bottom 50 percent, in which the percentage of national income going to the lowest fifth of the population has remained the same for 65 years, and in which 40 million people remain poor or near poor more than a food stamp or a child-feeding program is at issue."

The food programs, and not their poverty, and undoubtedly people are hungry because they are poor.

Another paper argues that the government is not even asking the right questions about domestic hunger.

"We have not asked, for instance, whether people buy some kinds of foods at the beginning of the month and other kinds at the end of the month when resources run out."

"There is no difficulty in finding people who cannot feed themselves or their children adequately during the last few days or week of each month."

"We have not collected enough information on the kinds of under- or low-income people are forced to make in their family budgets between medical care and food or food and rent."

## U.S. Study Sees Dangerous Use Of Acupuncture

CHICAGO, June 19 (UPI).—The head of the U.S. government's acupuncture study committee said Monday that there is no scientific evidence that acupuncture will cure any disease and that unscrupulous people are exploiting sick persons with lures of miracle cures with the technique.

Dr. John Bonica, writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, said that promiscuous use of acupuncture as a cure poses an important and potentially dangerous health problem.

"The widespread clinical use of acupuncture is unwarranted at the present time," he said.

He said needles can break off in patients, vital internal organs can be punctured, spinal damage can occur and—most seriously—reliance on acupuncture therapy could delay the start of proper medical treatment until it is too late for such treatment to succeed.

But he said there is "sufficient evidence to suggest that acupuncture therapy may gain a place in American medicine. It does relieve pain and other symptoms in some patients."

## Nixon Abolishes Living-Cost Unit

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—President Nixon officially abolished the Cost of Living Council today and turned over to the secretary of the Treasury the task of dismantling the government's economic control machinery.

The action had been anticipated as the final phase of the price and wage controls instituted Aug. 15, 1971.

In an executive order released at the White House, Mr. Nixon gave the Treasury Department until Dec. 31, 1974, to perform such housekeeping tasks as disposing of records, preparing a history of the council and transferring personnel.

## Henry Brandon and the Sunday Times

An article in the International Herald Tribune of June 13 gave the impression that Henry Brandon, the Washington Times correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, was connected with an allied foreign intelligence

service. We unreservedly accept his word that he has never been involved with the British Secret Service in any way and we offer our apologies for any embarrassment he and the Sunday Times may have suffered as a result.

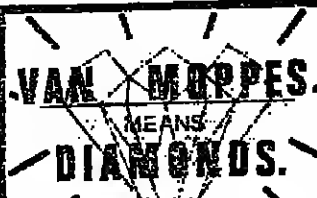
## Wife Sets Off Wrong Alarm

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19 (AP).—Mrs. Bernice L. Jones was arrested early today for trying to wake up her husband, authorities reported.

They said Mrs. Jones, 43, summoned tire engines, hoping the noise would awaken her sleeping husband, who had gone to bed after a marital argument. She was charged with calling in a false alarm, the police said.

## Fallout Over Japan

TOKYO, June 19 (Reuters).—The government reported the detection today over southern Japan of the fourth highest level of radioactive fallout ever recorded in this country, and said it was believed to have come from China's nuclear test of Monday.



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## Obituaries

## Sir Charles Keightley, Led '56 Anglo-French Suez Force

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, 72, who commanded the Anglo-French force amassed for the abortive invasion of Egypt in 1956, died Monday.

Sir Charles claimed that the invasion was a "straight military success" but that the move was crippled by international political arguments.

The invasion was ordered on the pretext of separating warring Israeli and Egyptian forces. After the bombing of Egyptian airfields, a seaborne assault force landed, occupying Port Said and moving down to take possession of the Suez Canal.

But before it could achieve its objective, the invasion was called off because of UN pressure.

## Gil Rodin

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., June 19 (UPI).—Composer Gil Rodin, 64, whose hits included "South Rampart Street Parade" and "Big Noise from Winnetka," died at his home Monday night of a heart attack.

Mr. Rodin, who also was an award-winning television and record producer, was a native of Grodno, Russia. He moved to Los Angeles as a young man and in the 1920s helped organize Ben Pollack's band.

While with the band, he helped enlist such talent as Glenn Miller, Jack Teagarden and Benny Goodman.

In 1935, with seven other musicians, Mr. Rodin formed a group that later became known as Bob Crosby and the Bobcats.

## George E. Kelly

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—George E. Kelly, 57, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright whose acid comedies and satirical sketches delighted Broadway audiences for almost half a century, died yesterday at the Byram Manor (Pa.) Hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Kelly, an uncle of Princess Grace of Monaco, was awarded

the Pulitzer Prize for drama for his play "Craig's Wife" in 1926.

## Abbas Massoudi

TEHRAN, June 19 (Reuters).—Abbas Massoudi, 73, vice-president of the Iranian Senate and a publisher, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home.

## Daniel Thurner

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—Daniel Thurner, 59, a research professor at the French Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and a specialist on the economic development of the Indian subcontinent, died today of cancer.

Immediately after World War II, Mr. Thurner was a member of the U.S. Lend-Lease mission to India. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania from 1947 to 1952 and helped in setting up a South Asia study program there.

He worked on a number of research projects in India from 1952 until he came to Paris in 1960.

## Police in Cyprus Kill Briton, Hurt 3 at Roadblock

CYPRUS, June 19 (UPI).—Police killed one Briton and wounded three, two of them young women, late last night when they opened fire on a speeding car near Limassol, a spokesman said today.

Police identified the dead man as Michael Howe, 22, of Farnham, Surrey, a water-skiing instructor at a Limassol hotel.

They did not identify the two British women, who they said suffered slight leg wounds, and one man, who they said was injured at the hospital of the British base at Akrotiri.

A government communiqué said that the Britons, riding in a car, failed to stop at a police checkpoint at Zakari shortly before midnight.

Mr. Kelly, an uncle of Princess Grace of Monaco, was awarded

## Kosygin Urges Comecon Nations To Speed Unity

VIENNA, June 19 (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today called for greater efforts in Communist countries toward full economic integration, which he said should be completed by 1970.

Mr. Kosygin addressed the first plenary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) conference that opened in Sofia yesterday with opening speeches and a report on the Communist trading bloc's activities in its first 25 years.

According to the press agency BTA, Mr. Kosygin's speech was "most dedicated to the problems of accelerating the implementation of the complex program for socialist integration and to the coordination of national economic plans."

On the first day of the Sofia meeting, Romania reiterated its determination not to yield national economic decision-making for the sake of full integration inside Comecon.

## Posters in Peking Replaced, Soften Attack on Right

PEKING, June 19 (Reuters).—Wall posters attacking a member of the Politburo by name for the first time have been torn down less than 24 hours after they appeared here.

The posters attacked Hua Guofeng, a party leader from Hunan Province, who was promoted to the party's Politburo 10 months ago. The posters accused him of having incited a charge of suppression of militant radicals.

The posters were pasted up Sunday alongside other anti-establishment wall posters which first appeared last Thursday opposite the headquarters of the Peking city authorities.

It is not known who was responsible for removing the anti-Hua posters. In their place are other posters accusing Hunan leaders of "attacking the masses" but not mentioning Mr. Hua by name.

The new posters, in the form of an open letter to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the party's Central Committee from a group of people in Shaanxi, a Hunan ally, said: "There is a serious current of right deviationism among the leaders."



Marshal Zhukov

## Marshal Zhukov Dead at 77; Led Soviet Defeat of Nazis

MOSCOW, June 19 (NYT).—

Marshal Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov, who led the Red Army to victory over the Nazis in World War II, died yesterday at 77. He will be given a state funeral Friday and a hero's burial in Red Square near the Kremlin wall.

The marshal died after a heart attack in the Kremlin hospital, but his death was not officially announced until today. He reportedly had been hospitalized since December and had suffered several heart attacks, unofficial sources said. He was last seen in public at the funeral of his second wife late last year.

In Moscow's Red Square one day in June, 1945, astride a magnificent white horse, rode Marshal Zhukov.

Two million people were jammed into the square that day to witness a parade celebrating the defeat of Nazi Germany and to honor Marshal Zhukov, the defender of Moscow, a planner of the great victory at Stalingrad, the conqueror of Berlin and no doubt the most popular military hero the Soviet Union has ever known.

He was often referred to as "the Emperor of Russia," a comparison he did not disdain. For the two generals were friends who respected and admired each other's military ability. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower once evaluated the Russian role in World War II in these words:

"To no one man do the United Nations owe a greater debt than to Marshal Zhukov."

Gen. Eisenhower and other military tacticians praised what they termed Marshal Zhukov's "hard-driving leadership, his courage and his self-control. Sometime, however, they were appalled by Marshal Zhukov's seeming ruthlessness, which made it appear easy for him to sacrifice thousands of his soldiers to gain a military objective."

It was perhaps the marshal's popularity as well as his military brilliance and his high standing in Communist party circles that led to two major episodes in his life. A jealous Stalin sent him into exile and obscurity for several years after the war, and after he had been rehabilitated and named defense minister, Nikita Khrushchev had him dismissed. His last restoration occurred in 1965, after Khrushchev's own downfall.

Little is known of Marshal Zhukov's origins. He was born in December, 1896, in the village of Strelitsovo, near Moscow. A peasant son, he was apprenticed at 11 to the fur trade in Moscow and in 1915 was conscripted into the army. He was decorated for his valor in World War I and was apparently a Communist.

He returned to the Bolshevik Army in 1919 and joined the Communist party the following year. He became a cavalry officer and in the Far Eastern fight, and the attention of several important officers.

Stalin thought him a mouth of the Red Army and sent him to Spain during the civil war there. He was a little-known, under-estimated man when the Soviet Union entered World War II in 1941 and he became a staff officer in the defense of Moscow in 1941.

He was the chief of staff in October, 1941, the fourth month

of the German invasion of Russia, when he was placed in personal command of the Moscow front and was ordered by Stalin to save the capital at whatever cost.

He issued a "hold or die" order to his troops and directed them not to avoid the tanks of the enemy, but rather to "hunt and destroy them."

Marshal Zhukov held back his well-trained Siberian reserves until the Germans came within 14 miles of the capital and then he unleashed them on the enemy's flanks, north and south of the capital. A bitter, sub-zero cold descended prematurely on Russia and Marshal Zhukov struck all along his front, forcing the Germans, who were poorly equipped for cold-weather fighting, into their calamitous retreat.

The Stalingrad struggle, in which Marshal Zhukov played a prime part as a strategist and as commander of the three army fronts that saved the city, lasted five months.

Seizing Initiative

He organized and executed the counteroffensive that trapped the German Sixth Army and led to the seizure of the initiative by the Russians all along the front.

Late in April, 1945, Marshal Zhukov launched his great 3,000-tank night attack along the Oder. On May 9, a few days after Hitler died in a Berlin bunker, Marshal Zhukov was driven to the Berlin suburb of Karlshorst for the surrender ceremonies that made Berlin's fall official.

Marshal Zhukov was not in Stalin's good graces for long after that day he rode the white horse into Red Square. In 1946, the marshal was exiled to Odessa and later to the Urals. He was seldom seen in Moscow.

Within 24 hours after the dictator's death was announced in March, 1953, Marshal Zhukov was appointed deputy minister of defense. Under his leadership, the Red Army rapidly became the most powerful political entity outside of the Communist party itself.

The marshal was named defense minister in 1955 and oversaw the tank invasion of Budapest that ended the 1956 uprising there. It is believed that at one point he saved Khrushchev from a Presidium insurrection, but that did not keep him from being dismissed again, and he did not emerge from obscurity until Khrushchev's own fall.

—Abina Kreba.

Swiss Bar Speech

By 'La Pasionaria'

BERN, June 19 (Reuters).—The Swiss government yesterday barred two exiled Spanish Communist leaders, Dolores Ibarruri and Santiago Carrillo, from addressing a rally in Geneva Sunday of thousands of Spanish workers from all over Europe.

Mrs. Ibarruri, the legendary "La Pasionaria" of the Spanish Civil War, who lives in Moscow, and Mr. Carrillo, based in Paris, are president and secretary-general respectively of the Spanish Communist party in exile. The rally is being organized by the Swiss Communist party.

Quake Hits Soviet East

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP).—An earthquake struck the Kolyma area of the Soviet Far East today, but there was no loss of life, Press reported.

## Indian Report Sees Bleak Future for Nation

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, June 19 (NYT).—India in the year 2000: About half the population will be homeless, food will be scarce, the landscape will be bare of trees, the fuel shortage will be acute and the cities will be proliferating.

A panel of Indian economists and social scientists has issued a government report with a dark vision for a nation whose population is growing by 13 million each year, whose per-capita food availability is declining and whose resources are being depleted.

"The basic message of the forthcoming crisis is loud and clear," the panel said. "Unorthodox and highly unconventional methods will have to be generated."

Without bluntness saying so, the experts on the National Committee of Science and Technology, a government body, urged compulsory population control and a drastic change in society. The panel said, in effect, that the way Indians live—their eating habits, housing, methods of travel and work, education, leisure hours—must undergo radical change if the nation hopes to "avert the future crisis."

The report was prepared before the May 18 explosion of the atomic device that made India the world's sixth nuclear nation. Indian officials insist that the nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes and will help transform the economy. They say atom power can be used for oil and gas exploration and mining.

The document cited possible uses of nuclear energy and emphasized power generation—the shortage of power is now a serious problem here—and said that the nation must "exploit

alternative sources such as solar, wind and fusion energy."

The 13-member panel held three meetings earlier this year and recently issued its report, which was made up of a series of background and discussion papers. One panel member said it was a preliminary report and one of the first government efforts to deal with the distant future.

The panel member, who declined to be identified, said that the bleak figures in the document would be affirmed in the year 2000 "only if present trends continue." He added:

"There's no reason to assume that the present trends will continue. We can only assume that we can and will mend our ways."

## U.S. Cancer Institute Moves To Reorganize Virus Study

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., June 19 (NYT).—The National Cancer Institute is reorganizing its special virus study in response to criticism from scientists.

The 10-year-old program was set up to explore the possible role of viruses in causing human cancers. It supports research and the production of materials needed in research through contracts with organizations and individuals outside the institute.

Administration of the program was criticized sharply in March by a committee of scientists appointed by the National Cancer Advisory Board.

In a report, the committee said the program was too limited to a narrow section of the scientific community and that conflicts of interest had arisen because scientists of the institute who reviewed contract proposals often had close ties to the organization seeking the contracts.

"Those who run it are also often the recipients of large amounts of money they dispense," the report said.

## Basic Idea Sound

The report, prepared under the chairmanship of Dr. Norton Zinder of Rockefeller University, said the idea behind the program had been sound, but that the management philosophy had been "sadly in error."

"Instead of allowing the direction of the scientific program to come from working scientists by opening it to all, the program appears to have been a closed operation from its start," it said.

At its spring meeting here yesterday, the National Cancer Advisory Board was told of the institute's plan to reorganize the program. The board oversees the programs of the institute.

Introducing the subject at the meeting, Dr. Harold Amos, of Harvard Medical School, said the program had been highly productive and scientifically excellent. Nevertheless, speaking for a board subcommittee charged with reviewing the report, Dr. Amos expressed general agreement with its recommendations.

More Outside Experts

Dr. John Moloney, head of the virus-cancer program, said that, among other changes, five working groups of scientists will be replaced by two groups. In these, there will be more scientists from outside the institute and the working rules will be such as to prevent conflicts of interest. Other steps will be taken to get more advice from virus-cancer experts throughout the scientific community.

In answer to questions from the board, Dr. Moloney said he did not believe the changes would retard the research effort. He said they would open it to participation by a broader cross-section of scientists.

The virus-cancer program is spending about \$46 million a year, compared with about \$23 million that goes directly into grants for scientists working on virus research related to cancer but outside the special program.

On the subject of the board, Dr. Moloney said he did not believe the changes would retard the research effort. He said they would open it to participation by a broader cross-section of scientists.

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## IRA Steps Up Its Campaign Of Bombing

Urging That Britain Withdraw Its Troop

BELFAST, June 19 (UPI).—Illegal Irish Republican Army seeking to pressure Britain to withdrawing troops from Northern Ireland, today intensified latest bombing campaign throughout the province.

A British Army spokesman said that there were explosions seven sites between midnight and noon, bringing to 16 the number of blasts over a 36-hour period.

He said five other bombs had been defused or detonated in controlled explosions by munitions experts since the extremist Provisional wing of the IRA began offensive Monday night.

No Casualties

No casualties were reported today's blasts, which wrecked shops, taverns and other buildings and blew out windows in Belfast, Armagh, Londonderry and Bellaghy, a town outside Londonderry.

The Provisionals' Mid-Ulster Brigade issued a statement responsibility for the day's bombing and said they were "the last phase in our campaign to bring home to Britain our determination to continue the war."

It said attacks would continue until the British government made a statement of its intention to pull out the 16,000 troops stationed here.

Hopes for a cease-fire dwindled after a statement yesterday from the militant Ulster Defense Association—a leading Protestant paramilitary organization—ruling out peace talks with either the Provisionals or the Official wing of the IRA.

Wilson, Schmidt Are 'Satisfied' With EEC Talks

BONN, June 19 (UPI).—Erich Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ended 2 1/2 hours of talks today with expressions of satisfaction on Britain's negotiations in a European Economic Community Council of Ministers.

"We have determined to mutual satisfaction the main style in which Britain wishes to negotiate," Mr. Schmidt told newsmen after the meeting.

A Bonn government spokesman said Mr. Wilson and Mr. Schmidt agreed that Britain will not seek to renegotiate "in substance" basic treaties—the Treaty of Rome and London's membership agreement.

"Britain's position toward the Common Market remains positive," the spokesman said.

Mr. Wilson, who characterized his talks as "extremely fruitful" said he and Mr. Schmidt conferred "briefly but with a depth on the problems we face as members of the EEC and issues concerning a wider European and East-West relations."

Thieu Announces Corruption Drive

SAIGON, June 19 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today he had ordered a crackdown on corruption and had banned political activity in the armed forces and the civil service. Some officers already prosecuted for corruption and cowardice may be given death sentences, he said.

Faced with both domestic and foreign criticism, particularly from the U.S. Congress, Thieu delivered one of his toughest talks to more than 300 South Vietnamese soldiers invited to Independence Palace to celebrate armed forces day.

Over the years, numerous similar campaigns have been announced but were never sustained and corruption has surfaced again and again.

Liner France Diverted

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—The liner France will end a transatlantic voyage from New York at Cherbourg tomorrow morning instead of Le Havre, because of a tugboat strike at Le Havre, the French line announced. The French will leave Cherbourg for New York on Friday.

Levy was convicted by a general court-martial in 1967, of willfully disobeying orders and making derogatory statements about U.S. policy in Vietnam.

He was sentenced to dishonorable from the Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and three years confinement at hard labor.

The record at Levy's court-martial showed that he told enlisted men that "Army Special Forces personnel are liars and

thieves and killers of peace and murderers of women and children."

He did not deny the statements.

After his release on bond in 1969, Levy went to New York, where he has worked at Lincoln Hospital for a health organization and as a medical volunteer in a city prison.

The General Article is in military law inherited from Great Britain and first seen in America by the Contin Congress. Its most recent bodiment is in the military enacted by Congress in 1957.

Other Action

In other action, the court ruled that prisoners more than once of military violations before Congress by the Drug Abuse Act of 1970, not be considered for parole.

"That income-tax refunds are part of the property which persons declaring bankruptcy must turn over to bankruptcy trustees."

That welfare disability benefits cannot be withheld from illiterate children merely because they were born after their father's injury.

Calley Asks Bail

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—Former Lieutenant William Calley, the central figure in the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, told the Supreme Court today let him remain free of \$1,000 while he fights his court-martial conviction.

Calley, 30, was released on a U.S. district judge's panel of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals revoked the last Thursday.

Calley wants the full Circuit bench to hear the question of letting the Supreme Court.

His original life sentence for the murder of at least 22 unarmed civilians was reduced to 30 years and later to 10 years because of military review.

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## Kljakovic to Greic to Lejo

By Elliot Carlson

**SPLIT, Yugoslavia (UPI).**—Shirt-tails hanging out and hair flying, the players whip the ball around the infield while whooping and hollering. They show the ardor of not the finesse of Tinker or Evers or Chance.

But Kljakovic to Greic to Lejo is still a double-play combination to be reckoned with. And the stiff baseball mythology is made of. Or at least Yugoslav baseball mythology. In point of fact, the three infielders, who resemble soccer players more than ball players, are members of the first registered baseball team in Yugoslavia.

It's also the first recorded team in Eastern Europe, and more evidence of the growing popularity of the sport in Europe as a whole. "Baseball is a fascinating game," says Ivan "Whiskey" Lejo, 19, the lanky, blonde-haired first baseman. "It's certainly more interesting than soccer."

All of which doesn't mean soccer is in trouble in this sports-minded country. Indeed, it remains a national obsession in Yugoslavia, as it is in most European countries. But to the players of the Salona Club, which the four-month-old ball team is called, baseball offers pleasures no other sport can match.

To some, it's the complexity of the game and the opportunity for teamwork that appeals. As first baseman Lejo puts it, "In baseball everybody has to work together—you can't have any show-offs." In the words of Ivan Greic, 18, the stocky, bushy-haired second baseman, "Baseball is less brutal than soccer" and is, therefore, apparently better. But mostly players don't

know why they like the game; they just like it.

### Spectators Gather

Whatever the reasons, the American pastime is definitely catching on in this city on the Adriatic coast. Every afternoon small bands of spectators gather to watch as the players, dressed in old red-and-white soccer jerseys, chase fly balls, practice batting and, of course, work on the double-play.

New as it is, baseball has roots in Yugoslavia. Or at least in Split. The game was introduced in 1919 when a detachment of U.S. Marines passed through the city and left behind some bats, mitts and balls. Local youths used the equipment to form a club. The team lasted until 1925, when a fire destroyed the club's bats and gloves. Another team had a brief life in the mid-1930s but folded when the players lost interest.

This March Vinko Milas, a physical education teacher at the Split technical school, decided to revive the sport. "As a child I saw balls being hit and thrown by Yugoslavs who used to live in the U.S.," says Mr. Milas, 36. "I remembered this when I got to thinking that my gym class students might like something new."

They did. In fact, the response was so great that school officials helped organize them into an independent club with legal status. As a result, the new club will be entitled to government aid. Drawing mostly from the technical school's 3,500 students, the Salona Club (named after an ancient Roman town nearby) has attracted about 100 players. (To become members players pay only a \$3 fee.)

But it hasn't been entirely smooth sailing. As the team's manager, Mr. Milas has had to cope with difficulties that would have tripped the nerves of any American field boss. For starters, the team has had to get by on little or no equipment. In the beginning, the players used tennis balls and pine wood bats made in the Split technical school's shop. Predictably, the balls fell apart and the bats splintered once harder balls were found.

### Woes Eased

Recently, the club's woes were eased when an amateur baseball team in Trieste, Italy, and the American consul general in Zagreb donated some used gloves and Louisville Slugger bats. And a oysterous donor in California contributed a box of 30 new bats.

"It isn't money that's our problem," says Mr. Milas. "But equipment is hard to find in Europe. And it's impossible to buy baseball uniforms over here."

Nor is that all. Even though the rules of baseball have been translated into Serbo-Croatian, the players still haven't learned all the intricacies of the game. As base runners, they aren't always sure whether they should run to the next base in certain situations, and the fielders sometimes throw the ball to the wrong base. They are, however, enthusiastic.

More troubling is the team's field. So far the Salona, as they are sometimes called, have had to make do on an abandoned soccer field near a railway siding on the outskirts of Split. It complicates play. For one thing, balls keep getting lost in

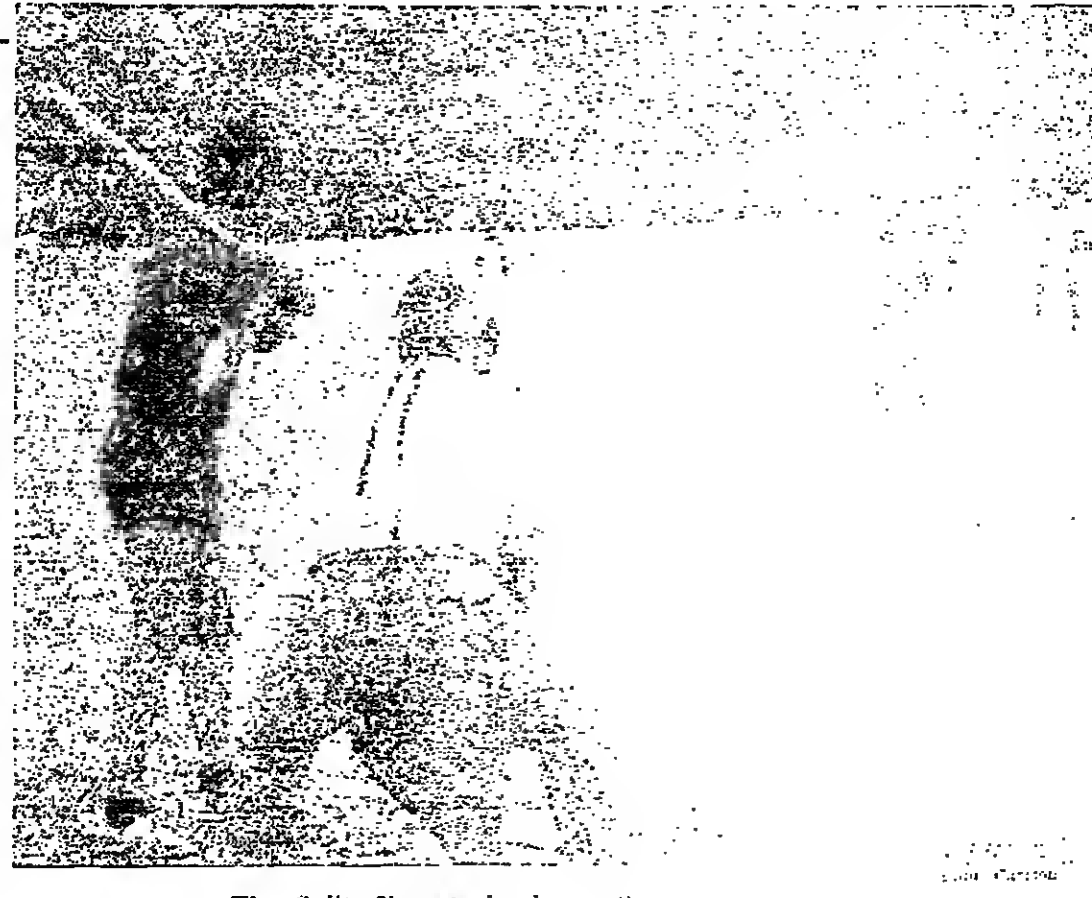
the weeds that grow on embankments surrounding the field. Also, the field's sandy, stone-like terrain makes such traditional baseball maneuvers as sliding highly perilous.

### Play Each Other

Yet perhaps the team's most serious problem is finding somebody to play. Divided into "A" and "B" squads, the players so far have had to content themselves by competing against each other. In fact, the Salona Club

to date has played just one game: a seven-inning affair with the ball club from the USSR last week. The club's first game was in Split last week.

The American consul general in Zagreb, who has been helping the club, says he has received a letter from the USSR club asking to play again. The Salona club is eager to accept.



The Split, Yugoslav, baseball team waiting for

## MUSIC

## 'Don Carlos' Ends Season; Rome Opera Is Bankrupt

By William Weaver

**ROME, June 19 (UPI).**—The Rome Opera gave its final performance of the season last night, and it may be the last performance for some time. Like various Italian institutions (and like the rest of Rome itself), the opera is bankrupt. In fact, at the beginning of the third act of last night's opera—Verdi's "Don Carlos"—an anonymous voice over a loud-speaker announced that the employees of the theater, including orchestra and chorus members, had still not received their May paycheck. After denouncing with reason the administration of the house, the voice added that the performance would continue out of deference to the public. The audience applauded in solidarity and relief. An earlier performance of "Don Carlos" had been canceled by the angry artists, and another has been delayed for a hour or more by backstage protests. Since this edition of the Verdi work lasts well over four hours, a delay is hard on audience and artists alike.

Musically, last night's performance gave the audience good reason to rejoice. The theater provided a first-rate cast, headed by Cesare Siepi in splendid, warm color singing even better than he had when the production was new, nine years ago. Though she had announced that she was indisposed—the loudspeakers were kept busy last night—Marina Arco, as the noble John, too, and her well-acted son, as beautifully, surely shaded. Her Carlo Giuffrè, as the Duke, had some rough spots, but was generally acceptable; and the Eboli of Grace Bumbry, impassioned but musically controlled, contrasted perfectly with Arco's delicately melancholy Elizabeth.

The revelation of the evening was the young baritone Angelo Bonner, heard last year at Spoleto in Puccini's less demanding "Mimosa." In the part of Rodrigue, his voice had ample opportunity to expand, to show its range and power. Here and there in the earlier acts, he occasionally crooned a little, but in his big death scene, his singing was accurate, intelligent, musical, and deeply moving.

Vicente's staging—reproduced by Alberto Fassini—holds up well, and his sets, especially the cloister, retain their grandeur. Fassini might have eliminated some incongruities (why are there so many "ghosts" around in act II, when the queen is supposed to be culpably absent?), but in general he did a good job. Thomas Schippers conducted the whole, vast spectacle with Verdian vigor and with loving sensitivity.

After a season largely to be forgotten, the Rome Opera presented a night to remember. If the theater's economic situation doesn't soon change, memories may be all Roman opera-lovers will have to live on.

## Needlepoint—an Elegant Way To Work Off Some Tension

By Naomi Barry

**PARIS (UPI).**—Needlepoint is an elegant way of working off tension. Its popularity is fervent on both sides of the Atlantic with those eager to stitch away the time on their hands.

The Greenhouse is an atelier of contemporary needlepoint. The shop has become an informal clubhouse of the Left Bank. Passersby are intrigued by the light, airy locale, which from the sidewalk suggests a stage set. Walls and floors are white. Green plants hang from the ceiling, a potted palm stands in the corner, bouquets charm from the windows. Within, a batch of addicts sit around, calmly plying needles. Tea is served. Conversation hums in two or three languages. Sidewalk strollers frequently join the group, and business hours are a long "at home."

The Greenhouse is unique on the Continent since all its designs are both original and exclusive to the establishment. They are hand-painted on canvas in a small studio at the back of this social gazebo by the two youthful owners, Swiss Pierre Jeannot and American Joel Rosenthal.

### An Even Stitch

The proprietors teach an even stitch, sell all canvases with fine Colbert wool, and take charge of the mounting. A number of the customers have been so captivated by the patterns that they are quite content to leave them raw.

A London antique dealer bought six, which he had framed and sold as pictures. A seven-foot palm tree has been reproduced for

clients on parchment, on wood, on silk. The canvas version, with its assortment of wool, has been a winner despite its stiff price tag of 3,000 francs.

Mr. Rosenthal, who studied art history and philosophy at Harvard, came to Paris to write. For a while he wrote comic dialogues for Otto Preminger, Philippe de Broca, and Jean-Paul Rappeneau. The best way for him to write, he felt, was to have another activity. He had always liked to draw. As a result, he works on scripts between customers and friends who drop in for advice on everything from careers to apartments.

### Mystic Bond

Needlepointers are a passionate army. The bond is as mystic as a fraternity of Freemasons. Men are as hooked as women. They are hungry for new patterns. The last thing they want is tapestry in the style of the era from Louis XIII to Louis XVI. A therapeutic pastime for some, needlepoint is big business for others.

For Henriette, the Greenhouse designed formal carpet slippers in needlepoint. Lison Bonfils asked them to design bags. Decorator Dick Dumas commissioned them to work out covers with a Chinese mood for 12 rare Jacob dining chairs.

The Elle Boutique asked the Greenhouse for kits but "now we don't want to sell anywhere but from our own shop," says Mr. Rosenthal. However, a London gallery has proposed an exhibition, with orders being filled by mail from Paris.

The Greenhouse canvases are adapted to placing on walls, benches, stools, directors' chairs, bags, luggage straps, card-table covers, eyeglass cases, slippers, tennis-racket covers. And cushions, ad infinitum. Prices average from 150 to 500 francs for modest-sized items.

"The one person I want to meet in Paris," said Mr. Rosenthal, "is Pauline de Rothschild. I know she does needlepoint."

The Greenhouse, 14 Rue de l'Université, Paris. Tel.: 266-78-48. Open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

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## Saudi Arabia May Buy U.S. Treasury Issues

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Treasury has had conversations with Saudi Arabia about the possibility of that nation investing some of its recently huge supply of dollars in special Treasury issues that

have been available for years to foreign central banks generally, high officials said yesterday.

But the officials denied widespread reports in Wall Street that a deal to this effect had already been concluded, or was even imminent. They also denied that any prospective investment by Saudi Arabia would somehow be "guaranteed" by the United States' monetary gold stock.

If Saudi Arabia should decide to invest some of its funds in the special, nonmarketable Treasury securities, the Treasury's borrowing requirements in the market would be correspondingly less, and there could be a substantial impact in reducing short-term interest rates, particularly for Treasury bills.

Foreign investment in these special issues, which has happened on a large scale from time to time in recent years by such countries as West Germany and Japan, means in practice that foreign monetary authorities finance part or all of the U.S. budget deficit.

Investment by Saudi Arabia, and perhaps other oil-producing countries in special Treasury issues "is a possibility," a high Treasury official said.

These issues vary in term according to the desires of the country that invests its excess dollars in this fashion. Some are medium term, running for several years. The interest rate varies with rates on marketable Treasury issues.

## U.K. Stock Mart Slumps Toward A 15-Year Low

LONDON, June 19 (Reuters).—Nearly 2600 million was wiped off share values today as British stock prices continued to slump towards a 15-year low.

Fears that Britain could be in for another round of damaging wage disputes pushed the Financial Times industrial index down to 258 at the close of trading—22 points lower than yesterday's close, which was the lowest for 22 years.

The decline appeared to be prompted by fears of damaging wage disputes and by signs that company profits are being increasingly squeezed.

The immediate cause of trouble was activation of a clause in the anti-inflation code providing for automatic pay rises for some workers once the retail price index reached a stipulated level. When this level was reached last month, eight million workers got more pay and similar demands are now flooding in from many sectors of industry, notably engineering, motor manufacturing and news papers. Some 24,000 workers are currently on strike.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### KLM Profits Continue Slump

Profit problems of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines continued into the current first fiscal quarter in which results to date "aren't quite up to expectations," even for a traditional loss period, says R.J. Vogels, vice-president. Unless fuel prices decline, KLM has little hope of profit without a further increase in fares, he suggests. While he declines to forecast results for the current quarter, he says that "we are going to make the case even more strongly for a further price increase." The 70 percent state-owned airline reported a loss for the year ended March 31 of 53.9 million guilders (about \$20.34 million) compared with a loss of 48 million guilders in fiscal 1973. In the first two months of the current quarter, KLM has boosted its ton miles flown by 5 percent. But the increase has resulted entirely on a 28 percent rise in air freight ton miles. Passenger traffic, which last year accounted for 68 percent of total revenue, declined 3 percent from a year earlier, and charter traffic—10 percent of annual revenue—dropped 25 percent.

### Anro Sees Healthier Euromark

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, the Netherlands' largest commercial bank, sees signs of health returning to the Eurocurrency market, reports H.D. Rindig, a general manager of the bank. The encouraging sign—which offers no comfort to borrowers—consists of a widening of spreads on riskier loans and growing reluctance to lend to the riskiest borrowers. This means, Mr. Rindig says, a sounder credit structure than six months ago. But he warns that loan volume continues to rise without a corresponding inflow of

Arab oil funds to underpin the loans, the region could become overextended again. Meanwhile, domestic and international demand in the low of high interest rates continues to boost Anro's profits. The bank's first-half earnings to date of about \$1.2 million over the first half of 1973.

### AKZO Expects Revenue Increase

AKZO, the Dutch synthetic fiber and chemical company, expects an improvement in revenue in 1974 and the first quarter of 1974 to compare favorably with the first quarter of 1973. The company's revenue in the first quarter of 1973 was \$1.1 billion. AKZO expects a continuation of production of 2 billion guilders (about \$770 million) in 1974 and 1975, with the aim to be kept in the United States. Brazil and Indonesia as well as in European countries.

### Northwest Fights Court Ruling

Northwest Airlines says it wants and needs \$24.5 million—nearly half its total ton miles—to comply with a recent court ruling that forced the airline to discriminate against its passengers. Northwest lost a 2-1 court decision in April and was ordered to pay back salaries and interest to stewardesses who since 1968 have been paid less than male employees doing the same work. Back payments due were ordered for stewardesses hired since 1968 to bring pay parity. Northwest, based in Minneapolis, is appealing the order. It says that the payments amount to 47 percent of the \$51.2 million profit it reported for 1973, not including court costs or lawyers' fees.

### Called Reason for Diversification Plan

## Mobil Sees Curbs on U.S. Oil Operations

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Mobil Oil's recent decision to diversify into other fields is based on "a real concern over potential future restraints" on investment in U.S. oil and gas activities.

Herbert Schmertz, a vice-president in an interview yesterday that the company's proposed tender offer for a 51 percent interest in Marcor is coming at a time when "we wonder whether we'll be permitted to invest as much as we'd like to in the U.S. oil business." He cited current environmental opposition to Atlantic offshore drilling as "just one" example.

"We're still bullish on the oil industry," said Mr. Schmertz, "but we still feel we should make investments elsewhere to cover ourselves."

### Cost of \$500 Million

Earlier this week Mobil said it was weighing a tender offer that would give it control of Marcor, the Chicago-based parent company of Montgomery Ward and of Container Corp. of America. At current market value, the move would cost Mobil more than \$500 million.

Mr. Schmertz disclosed that Mobil proceeds with the offer. "It would definitely be a cash deal," he added. "I don't know what the sources of the money will be, but we've got a lot of financial resources and a lot of flexibility."

He said the move would not

cut into the company's previously announced plans to spend a record \$1.5 billion on capital and exploration outlays this year. Over half of this is slated to be spent in the United States, primarily for exploration and production of gas, oil and other energy sources.

### Marcor Impresses

Mr. Schmertz said there was "nothing particular" to Marcor's retailing and packaging packaging fields "that caused us to choose Marcor over anything else. We're just very enthusiastic about the prospects of that company" and "we're very favorably impressed with Marcor's management."

He said Mobil did not have any tender offer in mind when it purchased a 4.5 percent inter-

### British Wage Rates Up In Year, Trail Prices

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—British wage rates rose sharply in the year to May 31, but still trailed the year-to-year rise in retail prices, the Department of Employment said today.

The index of basic weekly wage rates stood at 129.7 on May 31, up 14.9 percent from a year earlier. The index has a base of 100 for July 1, 1972.

As previously reported, the retail price index, on April 23 was 106.1, up 15.2 percent from a year earlier.

## U.S. Payments Hit Record Surplus

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The U.S. balance-of-payments surplus hit a record high of \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1974, the Commerce Department reported today.

At the same time, the report showed that the U.S. trade deficit in the first quarter of 1974 was \$1.4 billion, down from \$1.5 billion in the same quarter of 1973.

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direct investment abroad of \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion and an increase of foreign direct investment in the United States to \$1 billion from \$800 million.

The deficit in the non-invisible balance of payments, which includes all the net outflows of dollars to foreigners in private as well as governmental dealings, narrowed to \$400 million from \$500 million.

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## Saudis Seek U.S. Aid on Oil Price Cut

By Juan de Onis

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia is seeking a more active effort by the United States to overcome the opposition of Iran and other large oil-producing nations to a reduction of oil prices.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum, who has urged price reductions by the producers to meet the economic plight of industrial consumers, reportedly feels that the United States could do more than it has until now to persuade Iran, a U.S. ally, to accept price restraint.

Sheikh Yamani, who arrived here last night from a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is expected to confer with officials in Washington before returning to Saudi Arabia.

During the OPEC ministerial meeting in Quito, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia used its power as the world's largest oil exporter to block a massive new increase in prices.

It was a bruising fight, Sheikh Yamani was accused by the delegates from Iraq and Kuwait of playing the game of the unprincipled," according to OPEC sources.

At one closed session of heads of delegations, the Saudi minister reportedly threatened to put three million barrels a day of additional production on the market at reduced prices if other producers tried to put through a price increase in excess of more than \$2 per barrel on oil exports.

To counter this threat, the producers seeking a price increase reportedly said they would all cut back production with Iraq and be willing to cut its output from six million barrels a day to four million.

A compromise was finally reached when Saudi Arabia agreed not to oppose a 2 percent increase in royalty payments by oil companies for their exports, which represents a levy of 10 to 15 cents a barrel at present price levels.

But this compromise only avoided a showdown between Saudi Arabia and the "price hawks" until the next ministerial OPEC meeting, called for Sept. 12 in Vienna, to determine prices to be in effect from Oct. 1 until the end of the year.

By that meeting, Saudi Arabia expects to have completed negotiations for total acquisition of the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), which is a consortium of four U.S. oil companies. The government now owns 60 percent of Aramco.

Profit Rises 48% At French Firm: CGE Net Off 15%

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—Consolidated net earnings of the Thomson-CSF group, a major electrical and electronic concern, amounted to 370 million francs (\$5 million) last year, up 48 percent from 182 million francs in 1972, president Paul Richard told news conference today.

The group's consolidated sales amounted to 8.94 billion francs, up 15 percent from 7.87 billion francs.

Consolidated net earnings of the Thomson-CSF group, its electronic subsidiary, amounted to 5 million francs, up from 69.3 billion francs.

Mr. Richard said that the board Thomson-CSF will seek shareholder approval tomorrow to raise dividend payments up to a maximum of 800 million francs, one or more stages.



**SECRET**







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## Argentina Is Sharp

## Italy Escapes With 1-1 Draw

By Brian Glanville

OTTAWA, June 19 (UPI)—Italy has gained a more solid footing in the tournament, but it did not today, a lucky goal produced a 1-1 draw in the first round of the World Cup.

Italy, the moral victors, and Argentina, the physical victors, looked a spent and aging team in this World Cup game.

Italy left the Italians in place in Group Four, 1 behind Poland, which has the lead in the tournament. Argentina, which has the lead in the tournament, looked a spent and aging team in this World Cup game.

## Poland Routs Haiti, Moves To 2d Round

MUNICH, June 19 (UPI)—Poland stormed into the second round of the World Cup today, routing Haiti, 7-0, in Group Four.

Poland heads the group with 4 points, one more than Italy, which drew 1-1 with Argentina. Haiti, surprisingly strong in its first match against Italy last week, was completely taken apart by the Poles, who scored three goals in the first 30 minutes and led 5-0 at halftime.

Poland decided to take it easy after the interval and save their strength for the matches to come.

The 21,000 spectators in the 75,000-capacity Olympic Stadium rooted for Haiti throughout the match, but there was no stopping Poland.

The winner's star forward was Andrzej Szarmach, whose three goals today gave him four for the tournament and made him the top scorer.

## Dutch Held to 0-0 Tie by Sweden

MUNICH, West Germany, June 19 (UPI)—The situation in Group One remained wide open thanks to a tight defense of Sweden, which held the Netherlands to a 0-0 tie today.

Sweden, the Dutchmen, and the Dutchmen, who were the favorites, held the Netherlands to a 0-0 tie today.

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Sweden had outstanding forwards in Roland Sandberg and Ralf Edstrom, who repeatedly brought the ball into the Dutch penalty area.

Both goalkeepers, the Netherlands' Theo De Jong and Sweden's Ronnie Hellstrom, were in world class form.

Referee Werner Winsemann handed out four cautions—to Björn Andersson, Björn Borgqvist and Ove Grahn of Sweden, and one to Johnny Rep.

Pelé Criticizes Brazil

FRANKFURT, June 19 (AP)—Pelé, who led Brazil to the 1970 World Cup, said Brazil would have beaten Scotland here yesterday if its players had remained calm.

"Our team improved a little from the previous game," Pelé said after watching Brazil held to a 0-0 draw by Scotland. "I think if we had not allowed the Scots to provoke us we could have won."

"Besides allowing the Scots to provoke us, we were the ones who were committing offenses at the end. And in this game we had to keep it cool."

Pelé said he still thinks Brazil will qualify for the second round from Group Two.



LOW ENOUGH—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster ducks in match against Abumada but is still hit by a left hook. Foster kept title Monday with a draw.

This he did most ineffectively, frequently mistreating the brave and lively Houseman in the most disgraceful way. Most deservedly, he was cautioned by the referee early in the second half.

But Houseman, playing with his socks provocatively around his ankles, sturdily refused to be intimidated. He simply continued to take the ball up to Benetti, usually on the right wing, and beat him with superb speed and footwork.

Italy simply had no one to match Houseman and the fair-haired Babington for their general excellence. Indeed, despite the loudly expressed Italian fears before the match, Argentina would kick them off the field, it was Argentina which played football.

## Argentina Played From the First

Argentina played from the first like a team determined to rise from the ashes of last Saturday's ineptitude against Poland. It quickly made the first chance of the match when Enrique Wolff, the blond right back, went past two Italians for a shot which Zoff was glad to turn round the near post.

After Houseman's goal, Argentina played with superb invention and confidence. Babington bestirring the midfield with almost infinite poise.

Ten minutes from half-time, also, the South Americans gave away a ludicrous equalizing goal. There was no particular danger in Italy's move down the left. Rivera fouled Benetti, who crossed to the near post, where poor misguided Argentine Roberto Perinazzo stuck out a leg and diverted the ball past his own goalkeeper.

Only a fine save by Zoff, turning Ayala's cross shut over the top, prevented Argentina from regaining the lead 13 minutes into the second half. But the blunt truth of it was that Argentina, though they dominated the game, simply could not conclude what they so often and brilliantly began.

## Uruguay Ties Bulgaria, 1-1, On Late Goal

HANNOVER, West Germany, June 19 (UPI)—Bulgaria and Uruguay today blundered their way to a last-minute 1-1 tie that kept alive both teams' hopes of qualifying from Group Three of the World Cup.

The first half of the game was scoreless and so poorly played that the 10,000 spectators jeered both teams.

Both Bulgaria and Uruguay revived in the second half, and after 75 minutes, Christo Bonev headed in a cross from Voin Voinov.

Uruguay launched a counter-attack, getting the ball into the net twice. Both goals were nullified, once because Fernando Morena was offside and because Victor Esparrago fouled Bulgarian goalkeeper Rumantsche Goranov.

But in an 87th-minute scramble, Ricardo Pavoni connected with the ball rebounding off Goranov and into the net to tie the game 1-1.

At Arlington, Texas, Jim Bibb retired the first 12 batters and allowed just two hits and struck out seven in pitching the Rangers to a 6-0 victory over Detroit. It was Bibb's 10th victory of the year against eight losses. He became only the second pitcher to win that many games during a season in the team's three years in Texas. The shutout was Bibb's third this year.

At Cleveland, Jim Kaat, backed by a 14-hit attack that included six home runs, became the 68th pitcher in major league history to win 200 games when he hurled the Chicago White Sox to a 7-3 victory over the Indians. Kaat, who was picked up on waivers from Minnesota late last year, scattered nine hits, struck out five and walked one in picking up his sixth victory against six losses.

Jorge Orta and Dick Allen led the White Sox homer attack by bashing out two each. Carlos May also hit his first homer of the season and Ken Henderson added a solo blast.

George Hendrick had a pair of homers for the Indians.

At Milwaukee, Paul Splittorff hurled a two-hit shutout, while Amos Otis and John Mayberry hit home runs to lead Kansas City to a 7-0 victory over the Brewers in the seventh.

Grich, who led 12 home runs in 1973, has 11 this season; he also has a share of the club runs-batted-in lead with Tommy Davis with 27 each. Davis also homered in the seventh inning.

Ross Grimsley, 7-7, scattered 13 hits to register his seventh complete game.



HIGH ENOUGH—Argentina's Rene Houseman lifts the ball over Italy's goalie, Dino Zoff, for game's 1st goal.

## Grich's 3 Homers Give Orioles Rout of Twins

BALTIMORE, June 19 (UPI)—Bobby Grich last night became the first player in Baltimore history to hit three home runs in one game at Memorial Stadium when he led the Orioles to a 10-1 rout of the Minnesota Twins.

Grich, who drove in six runs, hit a three-run homer in the second inning, a solo shot off loser Joe Decker in the fifth and a two-run clout off Tom Burgmeier in the seventh.

Grich, who led 12 home runs in 1973, has 11 this season; he also has a share of the club runs-batted-in lead with Tommy Davis with 27 each. Davis also homered in the seventh inning.

At Oakland, Calif., Roger Moret went the distance on a 10-hit shutout for his first victory of the season as Boston beat the A's, 6-1.

Angels 3, Yankees 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan and Skip Lockwood combined for a five-hit shutout as the Angels pushed across three unearned runs in the first inning and went on to blank the New York Yankees, 3-0. It was Nolan's first start since going 13 innings and fanning 19 against Boston last Friday.

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Grich, who led 12 home runs in 1973, has 11 this season; he also has a share of the club runs-batted-in lead with Tommy Davis with 27 each. Davis also homered in the seventh inning.

## Nastase, Newcombe Are Upset Lose in Warmup For Wimbledon

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 19 (Reuters)—John Newcombe of Australia and Romanian Ilie Nastase, top two seeds for the upcoming Wimbledon men's title, were upset today as the change from the clay courts to grass continued to take its toll in the Nottingham International tennis tournament.

Newcombe, favorite to take his fourth men's crown at Wimbledon, lost 6-6, 6-4, to Roscoe Tanner of the United States while Nastase, the second seed next week, lost 6-3, 6-8, to American Marty Riessen.

In another surprise, also produced by an American, Tom Gorman beat Spain's Manuel Orantes, 6-1, 6-4. Yesterday, Bjorn Borg and Arthur Ashe were upset.

Newcombe and Nastase, playing on adjacent courts, lost within 15 minutes of each other. The Romanian went out first and, contrary to his behavior on some other occasions, seemed to enjoy doing so.

At one point, he offered his racket to a bullseye and suggested he play for him, while at another he volunteered his assistance to Newcombe.

Newcombe, struggling to adjust to grass after weeks on the clay court and an artificial surface circuit, showed none of the form which has taken him to the top of the world ladder in recent months.

Tanner, a 22-year-old 11th-ranked American, broke his service twice in the first set and again early in the second, Newcombe fought to get back in the match, but Tanner maintained the pressure and served a love game to win the match.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	20	12	.625	0
Cleveland	18	14	.563	2 1/2
Detroit	18	14	.563	2 1/2
Baltimore	17	15	.529	3 1/2
New York	17	15	.529	3 1/2
Minnesota	17	15	.529	3 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	20	12	.625	0
Kansas City	18	14	.563	1 1/2
Chicago	18	14	.563	1 1/2
California	17	15	.529	2 1/2
Minnesota	17	15	.529	2 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Los Angeles 7, Milwaukee 6.  
Baltimore 7, Minnesota 6.  
Chicago 7, Cleveland 6.  
Boston 7, Oakland 6.  
New York 7, California 6.

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota at Baltimore, night.  
Chicago at Cleveland, night.  
Kansas City at Milwaukee, night.  
Detroit at Texas, night.  
Boston at Oakland, night.  
New York at California, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	18	14	.563	0
Montreal	18	14	.563	0
Pittsburgh	17	15	.529	1 1/2
St. Louis	17	15	.529	1 1/2
Chicago	17	15	.529	1 1/2
New York	17	15	.529	1 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	18	14	.563	0
Cincinnati	18	14	.563	0
Atlanta	17	15	.529	1 1/2
Houston	17	15	.529	1 1/2
San Francisco	17	15	.529	1 1/2
San Diego	17	15	.529	1 1/2

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 7, Philadelphia 6.  
Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 6.  
Atlanta 7, Houston 6.  
St. Louis 7, Chicago 6.  
New York 7, San Francisco 6.

Wednesday's Games

San Diego 7, Philadelphia 6.  
Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 6.  
Atlanta 7, Houston 6.  
St. Louis 7, Chicago 6.  
New York 7, San Francisco 6.

## Frazier Looks Like the Champ He Once Was

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT)—In the fifth round, Jerry Quarry's right glove pawed at his expression in a tentative searching way as if to catch a smothered nose or wipe away the blood oozing into his left eye or perhaps just to see whether his face was still there. His mouth was open, and the place where there should be teeth but aren't was blood red.

Joe Frazier, who had drawn the blood, turned his back and walked away. He made a gesture of entreaty toward referee Joe Louis, but in his corner his manager-trainer Eddie Futch shouted, "Get the job done!" Joe Louis kept his distance; when he was fighting, he never sought relief from the referee.

"Stop it!" men at ringside were crying Monday night. "Joe! Stop it!"

Gil Clancy, who handles Quarry, was on the ring apron ready to intercede before Louis stepped between the fighters and waved Frazier back. By that time, Quarry's wife, Charlie, was out of the hall and in tears. Recognizing the inevitable long before the referee did, she said:

Jerry's mother and grandmother had left their ringside seats before the fifth round started.

Back under the stands, the older women consoled Charlie. Minutes after the fight ended she had regained control and was smiling for photographers, a smashing blonde in bright green, holding her 6-year-old son, Kelly. Under the photographers' lights, tears glistened on Kelly's eyelids.

Big Intro

"Gentlemen," said Madison Square Garden's John Condo as the press gathered for the post-fight interview, "the former heavyweight champion of the world and, if he fights the way he did tonight, probably the next heavyweight champion of the world—Joe Frazier." The once and future King, it that's what Joe Frazier is, took a seat behind a microphone. He was ravishing in a gown of creamy peach.

He had been ravishing in the ring, a predeceasing attacker grinning wickedly as he punished a man he truly likes. "I'm gonna kill you," he had told Quarry as they fought, but now he said: "I didn't intend to take his life. Jerry and me, we got a warm feeling together. I was doing my

best to let somebody see his eye was cut real bad. Yes, I think it should've been stopped sooner, not Joe Louis, the fellow in Jerry's corner.

"There wasn't no sense hitting him again, I said, 'This man's cut bad. What you gonna do?'"

When he was champion of the world, Frazier was never fiercer than he looked Monday night. When he punched the face off Quarry in seven rounds five years ago, he did not hit harder than he did stopping "the nex Quarry" in five.

No Change

"The nex Quarry" a customer said to his companion as this one ended. "What would've happened to the old Quarry?"

"I'm hitting harder than ever," Joe said. "I don't know why. I'm doing the same things. But I can feel it, I hit harder."

He is mistaken about doing the same things he used to do. Where he used to be in ceaseless motion—"smokin'," he calls it—he sets himself now, digs in and fires fewer punches but heavier ones. The punches that hit Quarry were remembered by them as hitting Quarry, not George Foreman. He hopes that next time he throws punches it will be Foreman whom

they hit, but Muhammad Ali has the first date with the man who battled Frazier loose from his intellect and his title.

No Quarry

Having evicted Quarry from the ranks of title contenders, Frazier hopes to fight for the championship against the winner of September's Foreman-Alt encounter in Zaire, Africa. "I'm hoping to go back with George," he said, "but that's not saying I hope George wins. I hope the best man wins because they're both done a lot of work. Nobody knows better how much work you put into fighting."

He could have added that nobody knows better than he how calling it is for a former champion to keep reading that he is over the hill, can't put combinations together any more, can't sustain the pressure he used to put on every opponent. He spoke of those who had said he wasn't "willing to sacrifice any more."

"I'm a poor boy," Joe said, and paused, remembering his plantation in South Carolina, his big house near Philadelphia, his swimming pool, his eight cars. "I mean, I come from a poor family. I'm still sacrificing, and tonight I felt good. I felt like my old self again."



## Twenty Years Later



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"Peter, I was there the day you broke the six-minute Louvre," I said. "I remember your telling me at the time that you were going to do it. What made you so sure?"

We walked up the marble staircase past the Winged Victory. "This is where I made up 30 seconds," Peter said. "Most tourists look at the back of the Winged Victory, but I said to myself, 'If you've seen one Winged Victory you've seen them all' and I just whizzed by without stopping."

"So here it is 20 years later. What happens to a Louvre champ as time goes on?"

Peter replied: "The legs go first, then the wind and finally the eyes. I doubt if I get through the Louvre in 10 minutes now in any condition."

We arrived at where the Mona

## SHOPPING

## The 'Patron Saint' of Unhappy Lovers

**VERONA, Italy**—"Dear Juliet," begins a recent letter from Florida. "I'm writing about a problem that is much like the problem that you and Romeo had. I am in love with a man who is of different race and religion."

Another letter from Los Angeles reads: "Dear Juliet, I have this terrible problem. I have loved a boy named Gary. How can I get him to love me? A true believer in you. Joy."

The letters are dropped off at the mailbox at the graceful, cloistered, Capuchin Church of San Francisco, where Juliet's marble tomb is located, next to the chapel where the lovers are said to have been married shortly before their deaths.

### Italian Letters

Some letters come from Italian girls, written in somewhat more florid style.

Some letters come from Italian girls, written in somewhat more florid style.

**CLASSIFIED**

For the Latins, at least, Juliet is less an Abby Van Buren or an Ann Lauder than a patron saint of unhappy lovers. Like many patron saints, her origin and life are shrouded in mystery.

### English Poem

seum, charming squares, lovely architecture and a cypress-covered countryside dotted with Palladian villas—a chief attraction is the Capulet house at 27 Via Cappello.

### Juvenile Delinquent

When the local Lions Club had a bronze statue of Juliet placed in the Capulet courtyard, some U.S. servicemen at a nearby NATO base suggested the same be done for Romeo.

## ADVERT

At the Church of San Francisco, warder Ettore Solimani took the unofficial title, "secretary to Juliet," and would answer every letter that arrived addressed to "Juliet."

When Solimani retired a few years ago, Gino Beltrami took over the task of answering the letters to Juliet.

"I also tried to take the utmost care in raising spirits—and never depressing hopes too far."

Some months ago, local newspapers and television discovered that Prof. Beltrami was answering the letters. In view of the "New York Times" article, it is

"I decided it just wasn't seemly. So I retired as secretary to Juliet, and the incoming letters are kept on file at the municipal building in Verona—unanswered."

© Los Angeles Times.

## ASSESSMENTS

negotiate, and as appealing to consumers who did not have a chance to shop around for other brands of vice-president when I was put on the market."

room maidsman, former U.S. attorney-general, suggested that her trouble with President Nixon dated to the night he walked into his room at Camp David and found her on his bed. "At Camp David it was the custom to show details would not be re-

\* \* \*

**HOSPITALIZED:** Sen. Cotton, 74, R-N.H., after stroke Tuesday, his off

Overture.

\* \* \*

**STREAKING:** The 5 American Bar Association's president Chesterfield Smith, daughter of former Florida

An anonymous caller phoned a Detroit grandmother the other day to confess that he had vandalized her home 10 years ago when he was a youngster. Dorothy Wolfe, 68, said that the man admitted that he was tor-

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